

The Editor is absent.

Fire.—We regret to announce, that the dwelling house and furniture of Mr. Thomas Ashe, on the sound, was consumed by fire on Wednesday last.

#### MASONIC CELEBRATION.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., the members of the Masonic Lodge in this town, celebrated the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, in a very impressive and imposing manner. None, we presume, but the "brethren of the mystic tie," could possibly form a correct notion of the pure and exalted motives that govern such benevolent and charitable institutions; however, those who do not belong to the Society appeared to be delighted, especially the ladies, who gave evidence of their kind approval, by their halcyon smiles.

The procession was formed about 11 o'clock, A. M., and marched from the Lodge to the Presbyterian Church, where a truly eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. James D. McCabe. It would be needless for us to attempt to give even a faint idea of this admirable address, which would soften the hardest heart, and irresistibly impress upon it the stamp of virtue and truth. The pathos of his eloquent appeals went gushing like a torrent through every avenue of the human heart, and thrilled it to its inmost centre.

We understand that the address will soon be published, and we invoke, not only every Mason, but the public in general, to procure a copy and read for themselves.

On the whole, the celebration passed off with credit to the fraternity, whom we hope, will yet meet "in that Grand Lodge that's far away."

Abandoned.—Alfred Scarr, an Englishman, by birth, who has lived in this town for the last two or three years, and who had been employed by Messrs. Potter & Kidder for several months past, abandoned on the 25th ult., taking with him about \$1,000 of the money of his employer's. It appears that he had collected the above money without the knowledge of the firm, and on the 24th procured a check from the Cape Fear Bank to the amount of \$850 on the Charleston Bank, and took the remainder in actual cash with him. He has gone to parts unknown. He was in Charleston at last accounts, about making his way, we suppose to Texas, or some other new country.

Killed.—A man named Edward Kinsley, a Copper Smith by trade, was beaten to such an extent on Saturday night last, at a negro frolic in the Southeastern part of this town, as to cause his death on Sunday night. Several of the negroes we understand have been lodged in Jail to await their trial.

Small Pox.—In consequence of two vessels having arrived at this port from New York, with the Small pox on board, the Commissioners of navigation have passed the following ordinance.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation for the Cape Fear River,

Ordered, That all vessels arriving from New York, be anchored by the Pilot, opposite the Hospital and there remain until she has made up fifteen days from said port, then to come up to the visiting station, and be visited by the Port Physician.

There have been but two cases that we have heard of, and they were brought here on board of the vessels alluded to above. Both of the cases are at the Hospital, beyond the limits of the town.

#### From our Texas Correspondent.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

December 5, 1845.

My Dear Sir—In my hasty sketch to you on the 15th October, I did not finish what I was about to say upon the organization and camp of the army. Since then, no change of importance has taken place, either in the strength or position of the forces.

The whole regular force that has "invaded" Texas, is now at this place, (with the exception of three companies of Dragoons, which are at San Antonio de Bexar, and Austin,) and may be enumerated as follows:

A Battalion (or more properly a Brigade,) of Light or Field Artillery; seven companies of the 2d regiment of Dragoons; a battalion of sea coast Artillery, with its muskets, (consisting of detachments from the four regiments of Artillery, now on the seaboard,) organized as a battalion of Infantry, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th regiments of Infantry; the whole forming five distinct encampments, in the following order, commencing on the right, viz:

The 1st (or Worth's) brigade, consisting of the Artillery battalion, under Lieut. Col. Childs, and the 8th regiment of Infantry under Lieut. Col. Belknap, the 2nd Dragoons commanded by Col. Twigg, the 2d Brigade under the command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh, composed of the 5th and 7th Infantry regiments, under Lieut. Col. McIntosh and Major Brown, the brigade of Light Artillery commanded by Major Erving, and the 3d brigade, (Col. Whistler's), consisting of the 3rd and 4th regiments of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hitchcock and Col. Whistler, respectively. This brigade closes the left of the line—the whole extent being about three miles.

Head Quarters are established, for the present, near the third brigade on the left.

This brigade is the pioneer of the "Army of Occupation." It arrived here early in August, without a wagon or animal, for land transportation, and worst of all, without a single piece of Artillery! The news of the declaration of war by Mexico, reached them (and as was then thought official) the same day they landed at Corpus Christi; and the Mexican traders reported that *Arista* was within seven days march, with ten thousand men; an entrenchment was hastily thrown up, as it best could be, without an adequate supply of entrenching tools, and an officer of Lieut. Bragg's company, 3d Artillery, (which accompanied these regiments—with its muskets)

was despatched, at midnight, on board the St. Mary's, (sloop of war,) to procure some heavy ordnance to arm it with, if possible; but the vessel having sailed before the officer reached her, some old iron guns, "more dangerous to friend than foe," were procured from the *sovereigns* of Texas. Such was the condition and equipment of the then famous "Army of Occupation."

The weather has been so cold and uncomfortable for the last two or three weeks, that we almost "wish ourselves at home again."

We are encamped on an open plain along the bay, without a tree or other obstacle, to break the force of the temple "Northers," which prevail here for weeks in succession. The changes of temperature are as great as they are sudden, the thermometer falling from 90° to 20° in thirty hours or thereabouts, and I leave you to guess its effect upon troops not in winter quarters, but in the meanest kind of tents. Just imagine yourself, about daylight, trying to find your way out of your tent, (to attend reveille,) the sides and roof of which are frozen stiff with sleet, the coldest "sort" of a "norther" striking you in the face as soon as you get your head outside, the thermometer at 20°, and no fire. I say, just imagine such a state of things, and you will understand why we would like to be farther north.

If we could only get into the "piney woods" of Florida, or the "good old North State," we could soon make ourselves comfortable, by constructing "huts" or shelters over our tents, and erecting regular plantation chimneys and fire places, and gathering around the huge log fires, we should soon forget this miserable woodless strip of land "between two countries."

How long our government intends to keep us here, is not a matter for us to discuss, but I trust the administration will push matters to a speedy and final termination, before we have another question of boundary on our hands. I believe the President will, and I think he has acted with a great deal of energy and firmness in this matter, and I have but one objection to offer to the plan of this campaign, and that is, we should have been supplied with a complete field train in October, and have advanced at once and occupied the left bank of the Rio Grande, in force.

Mexico will procrastinate so long as she apprehends no danger from our arms, but let us once plant our country's flag upon the banks of the Rio Bravo, and rally the strong arms and stout hearts of our countrymen around it, and she will treat with us amicably. She does not desire to see the "Stars and Stripes" floating in proud triumph upon the "Halls of the Montezumas." She will then listen to reason. She will then talk of peace, instead of blustering and foaming about marching to Washington!

Perhaps the milder course that we are pursuing, will prove the best. I hope it will, for I am confident we are right, and I am anxious that we should act right—particularly as we are engaged with a nation, our inferior in almost every element that makes a people great.

The army is supplied entirely from New Orleans, by way of St. Joseph's Island, thirty miles distant from this place, and at which place is the principle depot. Two small steamers (the "Neva" and "Col. Long") ply between the two places constantly, bringing us supplies, and the mails, as they arrive from New Orleans, in small sailing vessels, and of course, very irregularly. The distance from New Orleans to Aransas Bay, is about six hundred miles, the bar at the latter place can only be crossed by vessels drawing six or seven feet of water. All large vessels have to anchor in the open sea, outside, and be unladen by lighters in a heavy sea, caused by the East wind, which blows there "incessantly." You can well imagine the difficulties of landing troops under such circumstances, particularly mounted troops, which was done, however, without an accident, by two companies of mounted Artillery, and all the other troops, except Dragoons.

7th December.

I have just returned from the grave of the late Lieut. Allen, of the Dragoons, who died yesterday, in the General Hospital at this Camp, of a congestive brain fever.

Lieut. A. had but just left the Military Academy, where he had passed successfully and honorably through the rigid ordeal of that institution, and with buoyant hopes of a bright and glorious career in the profession of his choice, came to join this regiment for active service in the field. But a few days had elapsed, when death, with his cold and solemn aspect, came and lodged his icy hand upon his brow; yes, here, far, far from his home, and all he held most dear on earth, surrounded by strangers, with few exceptions; with no loved voice to cheer him on with hope, no kind hand of affection to smooth the pillow, or minister to his few and simple wants, he breathed his spirit sweetly out, and resigned his life to God who gave it.

Amiable and mild in his disposition, he was universally beloved and respected—young in years and young in fame, he left us before the "world's" cares had chilled, or time's vicissitudes had changed the warm current of his affections.

This is the sixth death that has occurred amongst the Officers since the invasion of Texas, and almost every day we see a soldier carried to his final resting place, with "muffled drums," and I have counted as many as three burials the same day.

But a few days since, we were called upon to follow the remains of Lieut. Col. Hoffman to the grave, who died in his tent, after an illness of a few weeks, from a chronic disease.

The other officers who have died in Texas, are Lieuts. Higgins and Berry, who were killed by the explosion of a steamboat boiler. Lieuts. Handy and Merrill, the latter of whom was killed by the falling of a ship's yard, be-

fore he had fairly set his feet on Texas soil—he also was a graduate from the Military, of this year.

There is no movement of troops in contemplation, I think, until instructions to that effect are received from Washington, and what those orders will be, can, of course, only be a matter of conjecture. It is generally believed, however, I think, that the greater portion will be withdrawn in a few months, perhaps weeks, and only a regiment or two be retained for the protection and quiet of the frontier.

The Mexican traders that come in here from the Rio Grande, are, perhaps, the most inferior specimen of white men, (if Mexicans can be thus designated,) that I have seen, and are only equalled by the horses they ride. You have heard of the "Mustang horses" that roam over the immense desert of the same name, that lies between the Neeces and Rio Grande, but, unless you have, and had a description furnished, you can scarcely imagine how mean that animal, the horse, can become, by running wild on the prairies. They are uglier than the mule, without possessing any of his qualities for endurance—they are hard to make manageable, and when rendered so, are worthless, with few exceptions.

I am, very truly,

Yours, &c.

General James J. McKay, representative in Congress from this district, has been recommended by a Democratic meeting of Lenoir county, as a suitable person to be nominated for Governor, by the Convention to assemble in Raleigh next Thursday, the 8th inst.

Col. John H. Wheeler, has published a communication in the Raleigh Standard, declining to be considered among those gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the gubernatorial office.

#### 29TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

From the Washington Union of Dec. 23.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, the bill in relation to Texas was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed. The President's signature is now only necessary to make it the law of the land. Mr. Webster, however, presented the remonstrance of certain citizens of Massachusetts against the admission of Texas as a slave state; which, as he remarked, being "too late, would answer in the case of the admission of Cuba," which elicited considerable laughter, in which the honorable senator joined. The protracted and exciting debates on this now settled question, have thus terminated in good humor, and our citizens will hail the admission of their new-born sister State into the Union with feelings of profound satisfaction. After the election of a chaplain, (the Rev. Mr. Tustox,) the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, no business of importance was done.

Both houses stand adjourned over to Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when they will probably meet, *pro forma*, and adjourn to Monday. This course is deemed expedient, in order to meet the provisions of the constitution, which makes it imperative on Congress to adjourn at no time during a session for more than three consecutive days. A large number of senators and members of Congress have left in the evening cars to spend the festivities of this happy season with their families and friends, which we cordially wish they may fully enjoy.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23, 1845.

I understand, that the Senate to-day passed an act to extend the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts over Texas, and to authorize the President to institute such ports of entry, post offices and post roads, to appoint the necessary collectors of the customs, postmasters, &c., as may be necessary to bring Texas practically within the influence of our laws. This is the enactment for temporary purposes, of which I wrote you on the day before yesterday. They also re-elected their late Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Tustin, and then adjourned over until Saturday next. The House merely met and immediately adjourned until the same day. Their haste to commence the holidays is unfortunate; for they did not remain sufficiently long in session to allow the speaker an opportunity to sign the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, which must be done, according to law, while in session. They, therefore, cannot receive the President's signature, and be despatched to Texas until Saturday evening next.

The speech of Mr. Webster, the supper given last night by the New England Soc. was a decided failure; so say all of either political party whom I heard speak of it. Some two hundred and fifty persons partook of the entertainment; and of the many addresses made, those of Messrs. Woodbury, Dix and Fairfield are most highly spoken of. The whole affair, however, was considered exceedingly flat, tame and stale. Mr. Calhoun's entrance was marked by a very decided and agreeable sensation, which is a harbinger of good feeling among the Democratic members of that body, and, I trust, liberality on the part of their opponents.

I said nothing in my letter of last evening, relative to the news of a new revolution in Mexico, (concerning which there were all sorts of rumors in the street,) because I could not trace it to a reliable source. I have since learned that the information is to be depended on, and that Paredes had doubtless declared against the government of Herrea. He had marched his army of eight thousand men towards the Capital, with a view of upsetting the existing order of things; because, forsooth, the government were about to acknowledge the legality of the annexation of Texas. From the accounts received, there is little room to doubt that the agents of England are at the bottom of his movement; supplying him with the means of carrying through his plans, &c. Herrea is not in a situation to offer resistance; so the next arrival will proclaim the former as the head of the government. England is certainly aiming to keep us in trouble with Mexico, so long as the Oregon question is in abeyance. Such is plainly her policy, and she is not likely to scruple in the selection of means to carry it through. Her rulers could not have fallen upon a plan more likely to ensure war, if her interference in our affairs was offensive.

If Texas was annexed, it is hardly so now, as she is divested of the mawkish pleas by which she attempted to justify her late course. President Polk is not the man I take him for, if he does not sift this affair to the bottom, and promptly check this application of M. Guizot's theory to our immediate concerns. By way of redeeming my late promise to write you a chapter on the public printing, let me call the attention of the readers of the Enquirer to a few "fixed facts" connected with the late contest for it.

Mr. Garret Davis of Kentucky, on behalf of Federalism, as you will recollect, mourned most piteously over the corruption of the political press, and maintained that his Whigery led him to strive to disconnect the Government patronage from it. He expressly repudiated the idea that the small saving proposed by Jefferson & Co. was a matter of any consequence, when compared with the importance of rescuing the virtues of the country from the yawning gulf into which they were about to be entombed, by following the precedent, upon this subject, set by the first Congress, and endorsed by each succeeding one, down to the present time. This was all well enough for "Buncombe;" and his brother Federal members were very willing that his speech should be regarded as the Whig theory in the premises. But, true to their former practice, with the exception of four members, they voted in a body for the conductors of a political press; and thereby proved that, however willing they might be to reap capital from the positions laid down by Mr. Davis, as their policy, they had not the slightest idea of carrying them out in practice.

In the Senate, Mr. Clayton took the opposite tack, and labored to tickle the fancy of the people, by showing what a stickler for economy his Whigery made him. He was in sympathy with the management of the Whig cause before that body, as Mr. Davis had been before the House, and argued, with apparent earnestness, and with his usual ability to prove the greater economy of the proposition of Jefferson & Co. His Whig colleagues (as in the House) did not justify their intended vote against his positions by a reply; because that would have deprived them of the capital they hoped to reap from the devotion to economy running through every line of his speech. They threw their balls so for Gales & Seaton, who had not only made no proposition to do the work at an apparently less price, but had obtained from the Twenty-seventh Congress an advance of twenty per cent. over the prices to be paid the publishers of the Union for similar work, upon the ground that the increased pay was but a fair remuneration for the services performed.

The case may be consigned to as follows:—The Whig Senators, *en masse*, have declared, by their vote, either that the proposed saving of the public money by giving their printing to Jefferson & Co., was a sheer humbug, intended but to make political capital for their party—or, on the other hand, that they, as a party, do not care to economize. And, in the House of Representatives, they have no less clearly stamped the speech of Garret Davis, urging the importance of divorcing the Federal patronage from the political press, as a sheer party trick; or, they have avowed, that, as a party they are not in favor of separating the two. The *Young Democracy*, as they style themselves, stand in just as awkward a position. Up to the decision of the Democratic caucus, (to obtain the vote of which, they had sent circulars to the members, and even almost had pulled themselves to death) they did not throw out a hint of an intention of offering to do the printing for less than the established rates. But so soon as it was known that not one Democratic representative would sustain them, they came out with a flaming proposition to take the job, and thus save fifty thousand dollars of the money of the "dear people." The Democracy of the House have shown their opinion of the want of good faith in this offer, by the unanimity with which they voted to reject it.

In the Senate both parties have unanimously stamped it as unworthy of dependence. In the meanwhile, the "Senior" is affording lots of fun to folks about town by his doses of "Cato"—over the fallen virtues of the Republic—on one day, and his stuck-pig squeals on account of failing to get what he considers his share of the public patronage—on the next.

MACON.

From the same.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28, 1845.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Atchison called up his resolution, submitted on the 18th, directing the different committees—on Territories, on Military Affairs, on Public Land, on the Militia, on Indian Affairs, and on Post Offices and Post Roads—each, to make certain inquiries, and to report the result to the Senate, in order to aid in the arrangement of the proposed law for extending the government of the United States over American citizens in Oregon. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the consideration of this subject was postponed until "a future day;" or, in other words, until immediately after the holidays, when "Oregon" will be the watchword in either House, for a month at least. Some Western Senator will open the ball by a speech in favor of giving the notice, immediately, for the termination of the joint occupancy within twelve months; and Mr. Calhoun will follow next, in a powerful speech, in favor of at once extending our laws over the whole territory, and for the protection of our citizens therein—as England has extended her authority, and protects her citizens, in the country in dispute. He will also advocate immediate "notice" for the termination of the joint occupancy, to go into effect, however, in not less than three years. In this movement, he will essay to engraft his policy of "masterly inactivity," on the action of Congress in the premises. Three years ago, there were scarcely fifty American rifles in the territory. At this moment, there are three thousand in the hands of as many gallant, enterprising and persevering backwoodsmen as ever followed the receding trace of savage associations on our borders.

From the same.

Washington, Dec. 26.

It has been determined, I understand, to enter a *not. pros.* to the remaining indictments against McNulty. The case upon which he was tried and acquitted, covered every point embraced in the other prosecutions, and was selected as the first to be tried, because the chances of his conviction on it were much stronger than in either of the others. He will probably be discharged to-morrow.

The report that Judge Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Spain is doubtless premature. Whatever may be the intention of the President in the premises, he has not as yet nominated any one for the post. Certainly, no one could be more likely to do credit to the country in the position, than Judge S., whose State deserves the honor of the appointment, although the Federalists still claim an ascendancy within her boundaries. The signs of the times all go to show that North Carolina will soon again be a member of that faith, but persevere for a year or two longer with the energy and judgment that have marked their congresses met, nominally to-morrow; but no business of importance will be entered on until after New Year's day, when the discussion on the Oregon question will be forthwith commenced in the House of Representatives. The bill from the Committee on Territories commonly called "Dugli's" bill, will be discussed, and it is destined to be modified in many particulars, (probably after ref-

erence in detached parts to different committees,) will be passed by that body, as well as by the Senate. It is said that Mr. Pakenham has declared that its passage would be a direct infringement of the extension of the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts over the Americans in Oregon; but on account of its provisions for building block houses and garrisoning them with U. S. soldiers. The Courier and Enquirer has adopted the same line of argument, but takes care not to drop a hint that England does not consider an infringement of the treaty on her part, to aid and abet her agent, the territorial government of the Hudson's Bay Company, in building substantial forts and employing troops of regulars in every part of the territory in which British settlements have been made.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1845.

The despatches received by the government from Mexico, are deemed to be of such importance as to render necessary some immediate movements on the part of Congress. Measures will next week be recommended by the President, with a view to the prosecution of our just claims upon Mexico to a speedy issue.

Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, is preparing a report on the subject of the Navy, which will be communicated to Congress by the President next week, and which will recommend the immediate finishing and equipment of war steamers.

The downfall of Herera, which is now anticipated as certain, will break off all negotiation with Mr. Slidell, and his speedy return to the United States may be expected. Generals Urrea and Paredes undoubtedly have with them the people and the clergy, and their violent and impolitic counsels will prevail, at least until such time as we shall be ready to batter down the walls of the castle of San Juan de Ullan, or march an army across the Rio del Norte, or take possession of Monterey.

Commodore Stockton will reach the coast of California just in time to carry out the views of the United States, in case of war with Mexico. That he will have orders to take possession of certain ports in the Californias, there is no doubt. The next question will be, whether Great Britain will tamely submit to it. It is conjectured that Admiral Sir George Seymour has orders in regard to that matter, and will not be slow to execute them.

Dec. 26.

The hopes excited, in New York, by the rumors of a renewal of the Oregon negotiation here, have been suddenly prostrated, and with them, it seems, that stocks have also fallen in consequence of this disappointment. But, although the negotiation has not been revived, as to the boundary, yet it is re-opened upon other points, and hopes are entertained, in intelligent and responsible quarters, that the whole question will soon be opened for a satisfactory adjustment. Mr. Pakenham has declared, as I learn, that England will not strike the first blow; that she will not make war, unless the United States shall show a determination to provoke one. Mr. Pakenham has also said that he would go as far, or farther, than any one here would, to prevent any collision.

Moreover, conferences are going on between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan upon the subject of the measures proposed, now to be taken by Congress for the protection of settlers in, and emigrants to, Oregon; for the extension of our jurisdiction over them and the Indian tribes; and for the establishment of a territorial government over Oregon.

Should the British Government not take offence at these measures, and "the Times" intimates that it will not, then there will be no danger of war—at least for some time to come!

Mr. Pakenham himself, does not regard any of these measures as cause of war, though he took exceptions to some of them. He suggested that the provisions for building stockades and granting Lands to settlers might be offensive to the British Government, should they be deemed an assertion of exclusive sovereignty over the territory.

But it does not appear, as yet, that he has formally protested against either of them—and, if he does not, there can be no ground, at present, for any collision. It must be considered, therefore, that the prospect of an adjustment of this difficulty, has much increased within a few days.

Mr. McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, who has been for some time on trial, on the charge of embezzling the public money, has been acquitted.

From the Raleigh Standard.

#### SALE OF THE RAIL ROAD.

On Monday last, pursuant to notice, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was sold to the City, and bid in by Gov. Graham for the sum of \$363,000, being the amount due the State under the last Mortgage, with accruing interest. No bid was made but that by the Governor.

Under the act of the last session of the Legislature the management of the Road is now devolved upon the Governor, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, who are the Commissioners mentioned in the Act; and we learn, that immediately after the sale of the Road, the Commissioners met and appointed Wesley Hollister, Esq., President thereof. Mr. Hollister is a practical man, deeply devoted to the cause of Internal Improvement, and we regard him as eminently qualified for the duties of the post to which he has been called.

By the eighth section of the Act alluded to, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, may now sell the Road, "for the most that can be obtained for the same;" and he is authorized, provided he shall receive such offers as shall justify it to convene the Council, "who shall consider the proposals and decide upon them." It is also provided in the last section of the Act, that it shall be the duty of the Governor to stop all operations on the Road when it shall appear that its proceeds are insufficient to keep it in repair and pay all the expenses of running the same.

Gen'l Tom Thibault's visit to the King of the French.—Gen'l Tom Thibault paid his third visit on the 28th ult. to the King, at St. Cloud. A large circle were present, including some distinguished strangers, M. Guizot, &c. The General was received with much enthusiasm; and they congratulated him on his improved appearance, his improvement in French, (he sang the French song;) and all declared he had degenerated in size since visiting the Tuilleries, nearly a year ago. He gave his various performances, and, each evening, he was literally loaded with presents by persons wishing to give him a keepsake. He sailed for England in a few days, and again the King, Queen, Count de Paris, Princes, &c. They escorted Orleans, Duchesse de Angoulême, consisted of diamond pinnauds with pearl and elegant boxes, and cash, &c. &c. precious stones, &c.

#### THE OREGON BILL.

The following is the bill presented by Mr. Douglass in the House of Representatives on Friday.

A Bill to protect American citizens residing in the Oregon territory.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, "That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws of said territory, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits to wit:—Bounded on the south by the forty-second parallel of north latitude; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the line of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, including the streams adjacent to the coast; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the 40th and 43d parallels of north latitude: Provided that this act shall not be construed or executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty signed at London, October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6, 1827, until such treaty stipulation shall cease by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all the country described in the first section of this act, shall constitute one Judicial District, and a District Court shall be held therein by the Judge to be appointed under this act, at such times and places as he shall designate, and said court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of said Territory of Iowa. An additional justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa shall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same compensation, possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon other Justices of the said Court, who shall hold the said Courts in the said Districts as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of Justices of the Peace, and such ministerial officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws: Provided, that any subject of Great Britain, who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act for crime alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States, and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulation between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence, by the laws of Great Britain.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That provision shall be made, by law, to secure and grant 140 acres of land; to every white male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon, of the age of 18 years, and upwards, who may have heretofore, or who shall hereafter, within two years from the passage of this act, move from any state or territory of the United States and have settled in said territory of Oregon, and who shall have cultivated and used the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in case of his decease; and to the wife of every such inhabitant, and to such of his children who may have been born to said territory, or shall have been born therein, provision shall be made to grant 160 acres, and to their heirs respectively, in the case of their decease.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law, for similar officers, a superintendent of Indian affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as shall be necessary to the public interests to whom may be entrusted, under the direction of the president, and in accordance with the existing laws, so far as they may be consistent with the purpose of this act, the regulation of trade, and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the execution of the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected such black houses, stockades, or military posts as shall be necessary to protect emigrants on the route to and in the territory of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions; and to furnish such ammunition and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be raised, offered and equipped, in such manner as the President shall direct, two regiments of mounted men, to guard and protect emigrants, settlers and traders, against the Indians.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That a mail route be, and is hereby established from St. Joseph to the mouth of the Columbia river.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the President be advised forthwith to give the one year's notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, to terminate the third article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, Oct. 20, 1818, and all other treaties for the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory.

From Texas.—By the arrival last evening of the steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, we have Galveston dates to the 20th inst.—The papers contain no news whatever, other than accounts of the loss of several vessels during the recent bad weather.

The following, relative to Corpus Christi, we find in the Galveston Citizen:

"Corpus Christi.—Some sickness existed among the United States Troops at this point at the last accounts, though of no very alarming character. Several deaths, however, have occurred among the soldiers. Some desertions take place occasionally, principally among the dragoons, who take their horses with them.

"A canal, 30 inches deep, and 60 feet wide has been nearly finished through the reef between the head of the bay and Neeces river.

"The steamer Col. Long, Neva and Gazelle are plying between St. John's Island and Corpus C. There were several vessels from New Orleans, and New York off the pass at the 1st inst."

Lyford's Baltimore Commercial Journal. The bark Chenango, owned by Messrs. James Conner & Sons, has cleared at this port, this week, for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 1600 barrels flour, 10,000 bushels corn, 161 tierces beef, 3250 sides, and 47 rolls leather